

Directions for Contributors to WEEDS

Manuscripts dealing with all aspects of weed control, regulatory, educational, and research, are acceptable for publication in WEEDS. Manuscripts should have more than purely local interest. At least one author of any manuscript submitted must be a member of the WSA. The material described should be more conclusive than progress reports. Ordinarily, field experiments should have continued two years or been conducted at two or more widely separated localities for publication of results. Articles must be original material previously unpublished elsewhere. Prior publication in brief progress report form is permitted. After review, the acceptance of each manuscript will depend on the recommendations of the Editor and the Editorial Committee. Reprints may be ordered when galley proof is returned. The author has the opportunity to make revisions after the review and before publication.

The American Institute of Biological Sciences, 2000 P Street NW, Washington 6, D. C., has published "Style Manual for Biological Journals" for the Conference of Biological Editors. In most respects, WEEDS is following this Manual. Except in rare cases of conflict, it should be followed to supplement these directions and the latest report of the WSA Terminology Committee.

Manuscripts. Two copies, one on bond paper, should be furnished for each manuscript. DOUBLE SPACE everything—title, abstract, text, footnotes, literature cited, captions, and tables. This is to provide space for clear marking for the printer. Number all pages consecutively. An additional copy of the manuscript should be retained by the author to ensure against loss. It is not necessary to send a carbon of a manuscript revised after review.

Use as short a title as practical. Following the title give the author's name(s). It is desirable to divide the text into sections, usually with such headings as Methods and Materials, Results, and Discussion, but Results and Discussion may often be profitably combined in a single section and no requirement of any of the above divisions is implied. The order of items in the manuscript should be: 1. Title and authors (no separate title page); 2. Abstract; 3. Text; 4. Literature Cited (start new page); 5. Tables; 6. Captions for figures; 7. Figures.

Avoid underscoring headings, words or phrases unless they are to be printed in italics. Measurements, such as time, weight and degrees, should be in arabic numerals regardless of the number of digits in the number, except as the first word of a sentence. Where the figure is not one of measurement, figures below 10 should be spelled out except when one figure in a series has two digits, in which case all should be in arabic.

The full chemical name or description of all chemicals mentioned should be given the first time used. Nomenclature of both herbicides and weeds, abbreviations, and definitions should follow those presented in the Terminology Committee Report, WSA, published in WEEDS 10:255-271, July 1962, and later notes.

Footnotes. Use footnotes sparingly for items that cannot be included conveniently in the text. Text footnote No. 1 should be or include "Received for publication.....". The place where the study was done and the title and address of the author(s) should be given as footnotes. Number footnotes to the text consecutively throughout the manuscript with superscript arabic numerals. Designate footnotes to tables with superscript lower case letters.

Acknowledgments. Acknowledgments should be put in a text section, just before Literature Cited, not in footnotes.

Figures. Experimental data may be presented in graphic or tabular form, but the same data will not be presented in both forms. Photographs should be clear glossy prints and should be trimmed of unessential portions. Never use clips on photographs in any way. Put in an envelope. Place the author's name and figure number on the back of each one submitted. Type the legends for all figures on one sheet separate from the figures, and double spaced. Figures should be numbered consecutively in arabic numerals in order of reference in the text.

Graphs and drawings should be inked with heavy black lines to ensure clarity after reduction in size. Hand lettering should be large and made with a lettering guide. Typing is not acceptable.

Tables. Type each table double-spaced on a separate sheet. In long tables, the lines may be single spaced, but the captions should not be. Tables should be numbered in arabic numerals in order of reference in the text. In tables, the

caption, column headings and side headings should be in lower case with only the first word and proper nouns capitalized. Avoid reporting non-significant decimal places in tables. It is rare for more than three places to be significant—for example, report weed or crop yields of 1234 pounds as 1230 pounds. The reader can comprehend three-place tables and data in much less time than four-place.

Literature cited. Citations are numbered alphabetically by senior author and the number of the reference is used in the text. Citations should include names of all authors, year of publication, complete title, publication, volume number, and inclusive pages, in that order. When there are two or more authors, put initials after the name only for the first. (See detailed directions and abbreviations in the Style Manual.) **Theses and letters,** or any other communication not readily available in libraries, should appear as footnotes.

Abstracts

An abstract, which should usually replace the summary, is required to precede each article. The following suggestions for preparing the abstract, based on those from Biological Abstracts, are offered.

An abstract should be a non-critical, informative digest of the significant content and conclusions of the paper, not a mere description. It should be intelligible in itself, without reference to the original, but is not intended to substitute for it. It should be brief (preferably less than 3% of the original) written in whole sentences, not telegraphic phrases.

CONTENT

Include:

1. Name of organism, and objective of the study.
2. Materials, manner of use, principal findings, and results.
3. New techniques, their uses and qualities.
4. New apparatus, its intended use, and if commercially available, name and address of its manufacturer.
5. New or verified data of permanent value, e.g., absorption spectra, chromosome number, constants, mathematical or chemical formulae.
6. New distribution records.
7. New theories, new interpretations, evaluations, if possible; if not, reference to them.

Omit:

1. Information contained in the title.
2. Tables and graphs.
3. Detailed descriptions of experiments or organisms.
4. Long lists of names.

FORM

1. Use abbreviations sparingly, and only as directed. (See below)
2. For chemicals, use standard rather than proprietary terms; avoid trade names.
3. For organisms, use genus and species names, always underlined, except for widely used experimental species (dog, rabbit) and commonly cultivated crops (corn, wheat).

ABBREVIATIONS

Use sparingly. Consider the reader who is not a specialist, or to whom American English is a foreign language. When in doubt, spell it out.

Do abbreviate or symbolize:

1. Those units of weight and measure listed in the Report of the Terminology Committee, WSA, but only when accompanied by numerical amounts. "40%" but "per cent of gain."
2. Numbers, except at the beginning of a sentence.
3. Chemical elements, except when part of the name of a compound. "K deficiency" but "potassium cyanate".
4. Substantives used repeatedly, such as names of compounds, but only after they have been spelled out the first time in each abstract, followed immediately by the symbol in parentheses—"trichloroacetic acid (TCA)". Such symbol-letters should not be spaced, or underlined.

Do not abbreviate:

1. Geographical names.
2. Short words such as day, year, ton.
3. Any special technical terms, no matter how commonly used in your field, unless treated as in number 4 above.
4. Greek letters, except in chemical compounds.

Common and Chemical Names of Herbicides

Common name	Other designation(s)	Chemical name*	Common name	Other designation(s)	Chemical name*
A			K		
acrolein (á kr'ó'fè fn)		acrylaldehyde	KOCN		potassium cyanate
ametryne (ám'è trin)		2-ethylamino-4-isopropylamino-6-methylmercapto- <i>s</i> -triazine			
amiben (ám'í bèn)		3-amino-2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid	L		
amitrole (ám'í tról)		3-amino-1,2,4-triazole	linuron (lín'ú rón)		3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea
atratone (á'tr'á tón)	AMS	ammonium sulfamate	M		
atrazine (á'tr'á zén)		2-methoxy-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine	MAA		methanearsonic acid
B			MAMA		monoammonium methanearsonate
barban (bár'bán)	BCPC	4-chloro-2-butynyl <i>m</i> -chlorocarbanilate	MCPA		2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid
bromacil (br'óm'á sfl)		<i>sec</i> -butyl <i>N</i> -(3-chlorophenyl)carbamate	MCPB		4-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)butyric acid
buturon (bú'tú rón)	H-95-1	5-bromo-3- <i>sec</i> -butyl-6-methyluracil	MCPES		sodium 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyethyl sulfate
C			MCPPE		2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid
cacodylic acid (cá'c'ó d'ý'l'ic)		dimethylarsinic acid	MH		1,2-dihydropyridazine-3,6-dione (maleic hydrazide)
	CDA	2-chloro- <i>N,N</i> -diallylacetylacetamide	monolinuron (món'ó lín'ú rón)		3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea
	CDEA	2-chloro- <i>N,N</i> -diethylacetamide	monuron (món'ú rón)		3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea
	CDEC	2-chloroallyl diethylthiocarbamate	monuronTGA		3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea
	CEPC	2-chloroethyl <i>N</i> -(3-chlorophenyl)carbamate		MSMA	trichloroacetate
chlorazine (kl'ó'r'á zén)		2-chloro-4,6-bis(diethylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine			monosodium acid methanearsonate
chloroxuron (kl'ór'ók ú rón)		<i>N,N'</i> -(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl- <i>N,N</i> -dimethylurea	N		
	CIPC	isopropyl <i>N</i> -(3-chlorophenyl)carbamate	neburon (nèb'ú rón)		1-butyl-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methylurea
	CMA	calcium acid methanearsonate	noeca (nó'è'uh)		3-(hexahydro-4,7-methanoindan-5-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea
	CPMF	1-chloro- <i>N</i> -(3,4-dichlorophenyl)- <i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamide		NPA	<i>N</i> -1-naphthylphthalamic acid
	CPPC	1-chloro-2-propyl <i>N</i> -(3-chlorophenyl) = carbamate	O		
cycluron (á'ý'klú rón)	OMU	3-cyclooctyl-1,1-dimethylurea	OCH		octachlorocyclohexenone
D			P		
dalapon (dál'á pón)		2,2-dichloropropionic acid	paraquat (pár'á kwát)		1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium salt
	DCB	<i>o</i> -dichlorobenzene	PBA		polychlorobenzoic acid
	DCMA, N4556	<i>N</i> -(3,4-dichlorophenyl)methacrylamide	PCP		pentachlorophenol
	DCPA		PEBC, R-2061		3-propyl butylethylthiocarbamate
	DAC893	dimethyl 2,3,5,6-tetrachloroterephthalate		PMA	4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid
	DCU	dichloral urea			phenylmercuric acetate
desmetryne (dè's'mè trin)		2-isopropylamino-4-methylamino-6-methylthio- <i>s</i> -triazine	prometone (pr'óm'è tón)		2-methoxy-4,6-bis(isopropylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
diallate (dí ál'lát)	DATC, CP15336	<i>S</i> -2,3-dichloroallyl <i>N,N</i> -diisopropylthiol = carbamate	prometryne (pr'óm'è trin)		2,4-bis(isopropylamino)-6-methylmercapto- <i>s</i> -triazine
dicamba (dí kám'bá)		2-methoxy-3,6-dichlorobenzoic acid	propanil (pr'óp'án'íl)	DPA	3',4'-dichloropropionanilide
dichlobenil (dí'cl'ó bèn'íl)		2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile	propazine (pr'óp'á zén)		2-chloro-4,6-bis(isopropylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
dichlone (dí'kl'ón)		2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone	pyrazon (pí'r'á zón)	PCA, H-119-1	5-amino-4-chloro-2-phenyl-3(2 <i>H</i>)-pyridazinone
dieryl (dí'èr'íl)		3',4'-dichloro-2-methylacrylanilide	R		
	DIPA	<i>P,P</i> -dibutyl- <i>N,N</i> -diisopropylphosphinic amide	R-4461		<i>N</i> -(beta- <i>O</i> , <i>O</i> -diisopropylidithiophos = phorethyl)benzenesulfonamide
diphenamid (dí fèn'á m'íd)		<i>N,N</i> -dimethyl-2,2-diphenylacetamide	S		
diphenatril (dí fèn'á tr'íl)		diphenylacetone	seone (sè'n'ón)		sodium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl sulfate
dipropalin (dí pr'óp'á lín)		<i>N,N</i> -dipropyl-2,6-dinitro- <i>p</i> -toluidine	silvex (síl'vèks)		2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)propionic acid
diquat (dí'kwát)		6,7-dihydrodipyrido[1,2- <i>a</i> :2',1'- <i>c</i>] = pyrazolium salt	simazine (sím'á zén)		2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
diuron (dí'ú rón)		3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea	simetone (sím'è'tón)		2-methoxy-4,6-bis(ethylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
	DMPA	<i>O</i> -(2,4-dichlorophenyl) <i>O</i> -methyl isopropylphosphoramidothioate	simetryne (sím'è trin)		2,4-bis(ethylamino)-6-methylmercapto- <i>s</i> -triazine
	DMTT	3,5-dimethyltetrahydro-1,3,5,2 <i>H</i> -thiadiazine-2-thione		SMDC	sodium <i>N</i> -methylidithiocarbamate
	DNAP	4,6-dinitro- <i>s-sec</i> -amylphenol	solan (so'lán)		3'-chloro-2-methyl- <i>p</i> -valerololuidide
	DNEP	4,6-dinitro- <i>s-sec</i> -butylphenol	swep (aw'èp)		methyl 3,4-dichlorocarbanilate
	DNC	3,5-dinitro- <i>s</i> -cresol	T		
	DSMA	disodium methanearsonate	TCA		trichloroacetic acid
E			TCBA		trichlorobenzene
endothall (ènd'ó thál)	EBEP	ethyl bis(2-ethylhexyl)phosphinate	triallate (trí ál'lát)		5-2,3,3-trichloroallyl <i>N,N</i> -diisopropyl = thiocarbamate
	EPTC	7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid	tricamba (trí kám'bá)		2-methoxy-3,5,6-trichlorobenzoic acid
erbon (èr'bón)		ethyl <i>N,N</i> -dipropylthiolcarbamate	trietazine (trí'è t'á zén)		2-chloro-4-diethylamino-6-ethylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine
	EXD	2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl-2,2-dichloropropionate	trifluralin (trí flúr'á lín)		α,α,α -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro- <i>N,N</i> -dipropyl- <i>p</i> -toluidine
		ethyl xanthogen disulfide	trimeturon (trí mè'tú rón)		
F			B-40557		1-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-2,3,3-trimethyl = pseudourea
fenac (fèn'ác)		2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid			<i>N</i> -(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)- <i>O,N,N'</i> -trimethyl = isourea
fenuron (fèn'ú rón)		3-phenyl-1,1-dimethylurea	2,2,3-TPA		2,2,3-trichloropropionic acid
feuronTCA		3-phenyl-1,1-dimethylurea trichloroacetate	2,3,5,6-TBA ^b		2,3,5,6-tetrachlorobenzoic acid
	4-CPA	4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid	2,3,6-TBA ^b		2,3,6-trichlorobenzoic acid
	4-CPB	4-(4-chlorophenoxy)butyric acid	2,4-D		2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
	4-CPD	2-(4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid	2,4-DB		4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid
G			2,4-DEB		2,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl benzoate
G-30026		2-chloro-4-isopropylamino-6-methylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine	2,4-DEP		tris(2,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl) phosphite
G-31717		2-diethylamino-4-isopropylamino-6-methoxy- <i>s</i> -triazine	2,4-DP		2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic acid
G-32292		2-isopropylamino-4-methoxy-6-methylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine	2,4,5-T		2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid
G-34360		2-isopropylamino-4-methylamino-6-methylmercapto- <i>s</i> -triazine	2,4,5-TB		4-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)butyric acid
H			2,4,5-TES		sodium 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyethyl sulfate
HCA		hexachloroacetone	3,4-DA		3,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
H-1318		1-(2-methylcyclohexyl)-3-phenylurea	3,4-DB		4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid
I			3,4-DP		2-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic acid
ioxynil (í'ók'ý níl)		3,5-diiodo-4-hydroxybenzonitrile			
ipazine (í'pá zén)		2-chloro-4-diethylamino-6-isopropylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine			
	IPC	isopropyl <i>N</i> -phenylcarbamate			
	IPX	isopropylxanthic acid			
isocil (í's'ó sfl)		5-bromo-3-isopropyl-6-methyluracil			

*As tabulated in this paper, a chemical name occupying two lines separated by an equal (=) sign is joined together without any separation if written on one line.
^bThese herbicides are usually available as mixed isomers. When possible the isomers should be identified, the amount of each isomer in the mixture specified and the source of the experimental chemicals given.